

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
DAILY AND SUNDAY SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....\$6.00
Six months.....3.00
Three months.....1.50
Any three days, except Sunday—one year.....2.00
Sunday, with Magazine.....2.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....1.75
Sunday Magazine.....1.25

BY CARRIER—ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
Per week, daily only.....6 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents
TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.

Published Monday and Thursday—One Year.....\$1.00
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.
Ejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.
DOMESTIC POSTAGE.....PER COPY
Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....2 cents
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....2 cents
Thirty pages.....3 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBER.....Bell, Kinloch.
Counting-Room.....Main 205 A 575
Editorial Reception-Room.....Park 156 A 674

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1903.
Vol. 36, No. 29

Circulation During June.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	114,050	16.....	114,520
2.....	113,610	17.....	115,240
3.....	115,710	18.....	114,720
4.....	115,550	19.....	114,900
5.....	115,240	20.....	114,780
6.....	117,050	21.....(Sunday).....	119,280
7.....(Sunday).....	120,580	22.....	113,210
8.....	115,650	23.....	112,650
9.....	118,280	24.....	113,810
10.....	124,700	25.....	112,400
11.....	119,110	26.....	111,610
12.....	118,300	27.....	113,010
13.....	119,210	28.....(Sunday).....	117,370
14.....(Sunday).....	120,540	29.....	111,750
15.....	115,570	30.....	112,090

Total for the month.....3,472,470
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....64,180

Net number distributed.....3,408,290
Average daily distribution.....113,911
And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 6.36 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1904.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

AS THE HART PANTHER AFTER BROOKS.

To bathe or not to bathe—or rather to bathe or not to bathe at 3 o'clock—that is the question which shakes Plaza Bluffs to its depths. The faculty have laid down the rule that nobody shall go in the water until 3:30, so as to give the Chautauqua lecturers, who begin at 2:15, ample time to round off their disquisitional mastications in neat shape before the stampede for the beach begins. Hitherto the heroes of the Plaza Bluffs platform have found themselves at about 3 o'clock reeling off highly edifying discourse to empty benches—O tempora, O mores—the audience having suddenly broken itself off to jump in the river. Unlucky pleasure-seekers! What are summer vacations for, anyhow!

Now, by Jove and Jupiter and Jingo, if these vacationers won't sit voluntarily to receive their intellectual patulum they shall be made to sit and receive it! This thing of boiling has got to be stopped. With appropriate rules and regulations the door shall be barred, so to speak, until the diet is pumped in. Willy nilly, there must be nourishment, artificially or otherwise. When three-thirty shall have arrived and the last recipient been duly charged the bolts will be drawn back and frivolous persons may don bathing suits if they will.

But the question arises. With such a heavy diet will not these bathers sink? Let 'em sink. It's their own lookout. There's no compulsion about bathing. The main thing is edification, and the responsibility of the management ends when edification has been supplied to all.

There come rumors of mutiny from Plaza Bluffs. There, it is said, numerous beauties young maidens, whom bathing suits become, and who swim like sirens and mermaids. They are quoted as not giving a fig for learning, about 3 o'clock, as compared to the delights of disporting with Neptune or whoever it is that presides over these waters—possibly his name is Microbe, but that is neither here nor there.

It isn't always well to define things too narrowly for lovely femininity. It's all very well to restrict the water privileges of their elderly and angular maiden aunts, but the sweet young goddesses not only love the surface mirror of the pool—they love its lapid or its leamy depths, and are liable to dive when they just please, Chautauquas to the contrary notwithstanding.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The millions of dollars expended in the last few years for street and sewer improvements constitute a good business investment. The money has not been wasted; property has not been injured thereby; the public has not lost any conveniences; the city has met with no disadvantage. What this public work means to the city, in the nature of advertising and in enhancing its attractiveness, is manifest. What it means to the citizens they may realize every day.

Street paving and sewer construction should not be discontinued, even for a brief period, until the entire sewer system shall have been completed and all of the thoroughfares shall have been permanently paved. The work is desirable not only on account of its utilitarian and aesthetic advantages, but also in order to give St. Louis reputation as a model municipality, as progressive and energetic as its most ambitious citizens and commercial institutions.

In two classes of improvements St. Louis is behind other large cities. Its public buildings are inadequate and in a state of decline. It lacks a park system, which necessarily includes a parkway, without which the city's best features cannot be brought into prominence. Enlargements and repairs to public buildings are urgent, since the city is neglecting its duty in maintaining structures that sander the community. The buildings will have to be improved in the course of a few months, or they will become useless and their maintenance extravagant. The need of a park system cannot be overstated.

It should be the aim of the municipality to complete as much public work as practical before the opening of the World's Fair and during the Exposition, in order to impress the resources, beauties and advantages of the city upon visitors. The city will

be on show, and if St. Louis is to derive any profit from the Exposition it must present a new appearance and demonstrate that it is determined to become more inviting. In addition to good streets, we must have adequate, interesting public buildings and a good park system.

All of the proposed improvements cannot be finished before the opening of the Exposition, or before the close. But much work can be done while the Exposition is in progress. Visitors will perceive improvements that have been made, will note those under way and will learn of what are in immediate prospect. They will understand then that the Exposition is in reality the inaugural of progress.

Mayor Wells should appoint the commission of architects to inspect buildings, a permanent park and boulevard commission and a citizens' committee to explain the city's proposition to the residents of the various wards. He should make preparations for a special election and get the proposition for permanent public improvements before the voters at the earliest possible date. World's Fair visitors must be impressed with St. Louis.

AS TO THE POLICE FORCE.

Reform is impossible through agitation which cloaks prejudice, misrepresentation, mendacity or low partisanship; which attacks improved conditions to defend and promote worse, which is inspired by selfish motives in the direction of gain in camp power. The police force of St. Louis has been subject to assaults of this kind to such an extent that there has been no credit for real and evident betterment.

Compared with the police departments of other large cities the St. Louis department is neither the best nor the worst. It is as good as the average. Its officers and men are as competent as those of other departments. Relatively, the cost of police protection is no larger than in other leading cities. During the past few years the department has advanced in every way, and it is at this time better than it has ever been. The Board of Commissioners has considerable justification for satisfaction over the general improvement.

But the people of St. Louis, while allowing commendation for beneficial changes, are not content to have a police force that is only equal to the average. They wish to have the best force, the best management, the best system, the best discipline, the highest efficiency; a department superior in all respects and absolutely free from external influences and influences. Until the board raises the department to this standard the citizens will not be wholly pleased. They will find cause for criticism.

Among the officers and patrolmen are some men who are not fit for the service. There are others who, though measurably competent, are not fully qualified. There are others who owe their offices or positions to the influence of politicians. There are others who, though fully competent, are restrained from excellent work on account of their affiliations. All in all, the force is good, and most of the men are willing, even desirous, to do their best; yet, it includes some weak men, some incompetent men and some politicians.

Next month the department will be reorganized. The board will have an opportunity to get rid of those officers and men who cannot, either on account of lack of ability or because of affiliations, perform their duties under all circumstances and without regard to persons or orders. Perhaps the board is at fault for what evils exist. Or, perhaps the fault lies with a few of the officers. Who is to blame is not of particular concern, so long as the conditions are bettered, as the people expect.

In a large body of men, like the police force, there will always be contentions and jealousies; there will always be a percentage of officers and men below the standard; occasionally discipline will become lax and the efficiency will be temporarily reduced. However, if the Commissioners and directing officers will follow the right principle such conditions, when they prevail, cannot last long. Adherence to a correct policy will result in certain, gradual betterment.

The board must set aside all considerations except merit when reorganizing the force next month. No officer or man should be retained because of his influence, whatever it might be; no man should be appointed or promoted through influence, or in return for favors rendered or favors promised, or because he would be submissive. If an applicant for appointment or promotion should try to bring influence into play, that act should suffice to nullify his application.

At work the force should be governed by discipline and the law, treating all citizens and wrongdoers with corresponding fairness and justice. In appointing patrolmen and officers the board should do so strictly and solely with regard to merit. The people of St. Louis look to the board to take this position. Should it fall, they will conclude that the blame for whatever evil exists rests with the board and the directing officers, and not with the members of the force.

COUNSEL TO THE COUNSELORS.

Fresh interest comes to the perennial discussion as to the value and influence of the editorial page in journalism. Perhaps the newspapers will be forgiven for "talking shop" now and then among themselves, especially since the talk tends, or presumably tends, towards public benefit, just as a physician's consultation is supposed to be for the good of the patient.

On the principle that confession is good for the soul it may be well for the press occasionally to take the people into that more intimate confidence which a discussion of self presupposes. At least, such confidences lead to a better understanding, and they should in general promote a higher appreciation of journalism; for the public cannot but learn of the motives and aims of the press. Taken as a whole, whatever may be said of its deficiencies and sins, the press does "the people's right maintain, unawed by influence and unbribed by gain"; the press does, though, being a human agency and therefore often blindly and in error, seek the very highest good and uphold the very highest morality for society.

In the general unbecoming which a critical inspection involves many sins are mentioned, but it is noticeable that few journals will confess the sin of tactlessness in the conduct of an editorial policy. In place of such a confession there is a note of injury and complaint. "Too few people read the editorials," runs the complaint, "and the paper's sincerity and earnest advocacy and its solicitude are too often wasted."

There should be a recognition that when the audience is small or when it is dull and yawns or sleeps the lecturer is to blame. People tire of a solemn moral instructor. They will not submit to sermonizing, unadorned and a long face indefinitely. They grow apathetic over being told that they are apathetic, weary of "rousing," weary of "if-they-only-would's," weary of their best interests, weary of soggy-looking columns of print that are likely to contain the intimation that the public is a fool—the latter being the grossest exhibition of tactlessness, untruth and futility.

Indeed there are times when even a well-treated public exhibits no "edge" for the things which editors offer, just as the very best razors under the very best care get tired. At such times public opinion is best suffered to rest. Whetting does it no good. "Edge" or interest can only come naturally with rest and refreshment.

Doubtless the public will cheerfully concur in a suggestion to the funeral moralists and gloomy mon-

sters who ride an audience to death, or to sleep—give over now and then; temper solemn discourse with a little nonsense; punctuate dullness with a ray of folly; loose your grim clutch from the helm and let the ship of state ride where she will; throw the world on its own resources for a moment, just to see whether it will go to pieces; let morality fight a battle for itself now and then—it can do as much, if you would only believe it; suffer virtue and oppression to take care of their own concerns—doubtless they will acquit themselves creditably; let the nations wage their own wars for a brief space; let the octopus devour the people just for one day; give "prosperity" a brief rest; in short, send all the topical abstractions on a little vacation. It will be surprising how public opinion will clamor for their return, after a little, and Drowsyland and Drudge will come back Wide Awake and Well.

AMERICA AND THE PAPACY.

To the current issue of Collier's Weekly Cardinal Gibbons contributes an article on Pope Leo XIII in which he speaks of the loving interest manifested by the Pontiff in all that concerns the welfare of America and of the consolation derived from Catholic constancy in this country, while at the same time Leo bemoaned the ingratitude of "those children who were nearer to him."

This rather keen contrast of American and Italian loyalty to the Catholic Church is the foundation stone of the argument here advanced in certain quarters that the time has come for the election of other than an Italian as Pope and that the election of Cardinal Gibbons himself would constitute wise action. The strength of the Catholic Church of today, it is claimed, comes from American support. The naming of the American Cardinal Gibbons as Pontiff would, it is urged, materially advance the church and more fully insure its future greatness.

While there is hardly a remote likelihood that the name of Cardinal Gibbons will be considered in the election of Leo's successor, the situation is rendered somewhat more interesting by the mere fact of the suggestion of an American for the occupancy of St. Peter's chair. One is led to dream, at least, of a day when this shall not seem so wildly improbable as now. It is not by any means illogical to reason that Italian influence shall wane and American influence shall wax more potent with the passing of the years, since it is Italy that makes trouble and America a fait field for the Catholic Church. Cardinal Gibbons, bound for Rome to participate as America's representative in the election of a Pope, is a peculiarly interesting figure.

While it may be something of a source of chagrin to bulls and bears that Wall street furries now exert so slight an influence upon the general condition of American trade and industry, the country at large is well content that this should be the case. A center of speculative gambling does not make a sound heart for the economic body of a great nation.

When the Mercantile Trust Company of New York forecloses its \$10,000,000 mortgage on the Shipyard Trust's property, monopoly promoters may begin to realize that even an octopus has its limitations in the matter of water.

The G. O. P. is so gone on Payne, so good on Prentiss and so great on Proclamation, as to be in danger of going out presently. The Good Old Public are tired of Post-Office Graft and the President's Old Game.

Mr. Cleveland is again to be congratulated. What was that remark of Admiral Dewey about Cleveland's being too old to run for the Presidency? Is the Admiral a candidate, and, if so, upon what grounds?

A Kansas journalist remarks that Folk, Roosevelt and Bristow are the three heroic figures in American politics. Pray how did Messrs. Roosevelt and Bristow break into that class?

Mr. Whistler is no more and the gentle art of making enemies is relegated exclusively to our reformers in politics.

RECENT COMMENT.

Scandinavian Merchant Marine.

Leslie's for July.

The time was when England owned the ships of the world. Now Scandinavia has built up an enormous rival fleet of steel tramps that is the most important entity in the cargo trade today. A ship's master out of Bergen or Christiania will make a profitable voyage, then gather enough money on shore to place a ship contract with English or German builders, who for all that is said are the world's shipbuilders. By the time the keel is laid they have made another payment. When the ship is launched still another. Long before this some Continental or American trading company has said that the ship's style of construction suits their trade, and they want her charter for the remainder of her life. The builders take a mortgage on the ship's master as managing director for his little syndicate, a crew of Scandinavians or Danes is shipped and she is delivered to the signers of the charter party to begin her twenty or twenty-five years' tramp in one trade or another. If a Scandinavian ship's master does not make 25 per cent a voyage for his little syndicate he thinks he is losing money. In three or four years she makes from ten to twenty-five miles a day, thereabout walked thirty miles a day and kept it up, and many a strong walker has exceeded that record. These two young men walked only about fourteen and a half miles a day—a rate which no doubt gave them leeway for many an agreeable divagation of the changes.

Vacation Walking Tours.

New York Mail and Express.

The two young men, one of them the son of the Secretary of War, who have attracted attention to themselves by walking from Clinton to this city, a distance, as they traveled it, of some 20 miles, in fourteen days, have not performed a remarkable feat. They have merely done a very sensible and highly enjoyable thing. Their pace was leisurely and easy. Able-bodied men and women, in the walking trip across the country which are now happily not uncommon, generally find it easy to make from twenty to twenty-five miles a day. Thoreau walked thirty miles a day and kept it up, and many a strong walker has exceeded that record. These two young men walked only about fourteen and a half miles a day—a rate which no doubt gave them leeway for many an agreeable divagation of the changes.

A man or youth of good frame and muscle can exceed, if he will, the safe record of a horse in traveling across country. That is to say, if a man wishes to go over the roads from New York to Chicago, and has but one horse to accomplish the journey with, he can reach his destination with better assurance, and at least in equal time, if he goes on foot than if he drives or rides the horse. The animal has not the moral stamina that the man has. He is more likely to tire, more likely to give out.

General Wood's Advancement.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

General Wood has done good and faithful service, like scores of other officers of the same rank, and most Americans believe that he has already been sufficiently rewarded. It will be strange to see as commander of the United States Army a man who has never held an independent military command, absolutely without military education or training, and whose experience in war is confined to a subordinate part in two skirmishes. Without setting down aught in malice it would seem the further advancement of General Wood must be at the expense of many older and able soldiers, and there is reason in the assertion that its effect upon the service will be demoralizing. Favoritism during and since the Spanish War has been carried too far.

As Good as Golf.

Washington Star.

"If I had a lot of money," said Meandering Mike, "I s'pose I'd play golf."
"I don't doubt it," said Plodding Pete.
"Well, this game's good enough for me. De rules is simple. Whenever I gets a handout I wins, an' if I gets bit by de dog I loses; an' it has all de walkin' an' exercise dat I kin take care of."

LOLITA ARMOUR IS NOW ABLE TO PLAY ON THE BEACH.



Lolita Armour and companions playing on the beach at Swampscott, Mass., where the child is spending the summer with her grandmother. Lolita appears in the background.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Boston, Mass., July 19.—Lolita Armour, the most famous child in America, for whose health a larger fortune has been expended than upon any other child in America, is at Beach Bluffs, Swampscott, Mass., for the summer.

Lolita's grandmother, Mrs. Philip D. Armour, widow of the great merchant, a nurse and maid, and a mother, has formed the resort to the little girl, her mother being in Europe.

FAMOUS OPERATIC SONGS AS RENDERED BY MME. MANTELLI.

From the Metropolitan Opera-house boards to the stage of a summer garden is a far cry, but Mrs. Manteelli, formerly the leading mezzo of the Grand Opera, is so interesting at the Highlands as she was in the casts of a great music temple. Her voice, limpid and liquid and dramatic, did not seem to be affected by the winds that blew through the pavilion, something singularly faint with it. It rang clear and sweet out through the vast auditorium and into the garden. Three selections were given, the flower song from "Faust," Tosca's "Good-bye" and Wright's "Violetti." The latter was a display of power of an artist.

The Kaufmann family of truck bicycists, more daring than ever, presented several new feats of riding. Santa gave clever character pictures of great men, notably stage "portraits" of Rismark and Buffalo Bill. Zabolie's balancing feats were new and accomplished by means of astonishingly attractive paraphernalia.

As an imitator of the twilight favorites Little Elsie proved interesting. Her imitation of Elsie's "Belle of Avenue A" was instantly appreciated. The Young American Quartet sang some late songs rather well.

The offering at Delmar Garden is much more of an entertainment than any of the other offerings. "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" is the name given to this travesty, abounding in music and comedy, and while it has been seen in St. Louis two or three times before, it proved a most diverting affair.

A new face was seen in the company last night. It was that of Katherine Llynard, who sang the part of Mrs. Welford Neidhardt in the play of "Fiddle-Dee-Dee." She has been quite seriously ill for the last four days. Miss Gallick was reported better last night, and it is expected that she will appear in the cast Wednesday. Miss Llynard was given a hearty greeting by her friends in the audience.

The things that are said and done in "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" are supposed to have been said and done in connection with the Paris Exposition, and several of them have been changed to fit the St. Louis Fair. The audience was quick to voice its appreciation of the changes.

"Fiddle-Dee-Dee" was quite elaborately staged, and the chorus and ballet were seen and heard to advantage. Nearly all of the principal parts were given to the crowd, mounted the bicycle and dashed down the incline at tremendous speed. Reaching the end, which is very forty feet from the ground, March, not slackening the speed of his wheel, leaped over the handlebars and into the tank of water below.

The act was not marred by a single mishap and spectators gasped in astonishment as the man darted into the water like an arrow. Yesterday's programme will be duplicated every day this week. Marvellous March will give two exhibitions, afternoon and evening, as will Walker's high-diving horse. Innes and his band will give two concerts daily. Admission to the park is free until 7 p. m. on all days except Sundays and holidays.

It is to laugh to go to Koerner's Garden.

The party has a suite of five rooms on the first floor, North Cottage at Hotel Prentiss, and another suite of five rooms on the second floor.

Yesterday, for the first time since the operation by Doctor Lorenz of Vienna, Lolita was taken to the beach, while the tide was low, and there she dug in the sand and played with the smooth, round stones with two girl companions. Lolita is now able to walk about and romp. She is rather large for her age, and has a full, round face, a beautiful complexion, large, dark eyes, and dark hair; and she is as bright as she is beautiful.

A Republican correspondent was making a call yesterday, she walked into the reception-room with a slight swinging motion and a slight limp, both of which, however, Mrs. Armour said, had diminished greatly since the child began to walk without the crutches.

Mrs. Armour hopes that the Massachusetts air will complete the work begun by Doctor Lorenz, and that by fall her granddaughter will have recovered completely from the effects of the first time in her life she was the same as other children.

The same programme was followed at all of the meetings to-night. Addresses were made on three subjects—"Christ, Our King"; "His Conquering Kingdom," and "My Place in the Army"—followed by a "waiting hour" for the descent of the holy spirit.

The official resolutions of the convention were also adopted by each meeting.

matter from the subcommittee and decided in favor of Denver.

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